

S P O

2. To corrupt; to disgrace; to taint.
This vow receive, this vow of God's maintain,
My virgin life, no spotted thoughts shall stain. *Shakepeare.*
The people of Armenia have retained the christian faith,
from the time of the apostles; but at this day it is spotted with
many absurdities. *Albani's Description of the World.*
- SPO'ITLESS.** *adj.* [from *spot*]
1. Free from spots.
2. Free from reproach or impurity; immaculate; pure; un-
tainted.
So much fairer
And *spotless* shall mine innocence arise,
When the king knows my truth. *Shakepeare.*
I dare my life lay down, that the queen is *spotless*.
In th' eyes of heaven. *Shakepeare's Winter's Tale.*
You trac'd the feral parts of life,
A *spotless* virgin, and a faultless wife. *Waller.*
We sometimes wish that it had been our lot to live and con-
verse with Christ, to hear his divine discourses, and to ob-
serve his *spotless* behaviour; and we please ourselves perhaps
with thinking, how ready a reception we should have given
to him and his doctrine. *Attobury.*
Eternal sunshine of the *spotless* mind,
Each pray'r accepted, and each wish resign'd. *Pope.*
- SPO'UL.** *n. f.* [from *spot*.] One that spots; one that maculates.
SPO'UL'Y. *adj.* [from *spot*.] Full of spots; maculated.
The moon whose orb
Through optick glass the Tuscan artist views
In Valcanbroto to descry new lands,
Rivers or mountains on her *spotted* globe. *Milton.*
- SPOUSAL.** *adj.* [from *spouse*.] Nuptial; matrimonial; conju-
gal; connubial; bridal.
There shall we consummate our *spousal* rites. *Shakepeare.*
Hope's chaff kifs wrongs no more joy's maidenhead,
Than *spousal* rites prejudice the marriage bed. *Crashaw.*
This other in her prime of love,
Spousal embraces vitiated with gold. *Milton.*
Sleep thou, careless of the nuptial day?
Thy *spousal* ornament neglected lies;
Arise, prepare the bridal train, arise. *Pope's Odyssey.*
- SPOUSAL.** *n. f.* [from *spouse*, Fr. *spousalia*, Latin.] Marriage;
nuptials.
As man and wife, being two, are one in love,
So be there 'twixt your kingdoms such a *spousal*,
That never may ill office, or full jealousy
Thrust in between the passion of these kingdoms,
To make divorce of their incorporate league. *Shakepeare.*
The amorous bird of night
Sung *spousal*, and hid haste the evening star,
On his hill top to light the bridal lamp. *Milton.*
The *spousal* of Hippolyta the queen,
What tilts and tourneys at the last were seen. *Dryden.*
Æthelial neck did her death prelate,
Like joyful sounds of *spousal* in the air;
A radiant light did her crown'd temples gild. *Dryden.*
- SPOUSE.** *n. f.* [from *spouse*, Latin; *spouse*, French.] One
joined in marriage; a husband or wife.
She is of good esteem;
Pefide is qualified as may be seem. *Shakepeare.*
The *spouse* of any noble gentleman.
At once farewell, O faithful *spouse*! they said;
At once th' encreasing rhinds their closing lips invade. *Dryd.*
- SPOUSE.** *adj.* [from the noun.] Wedded; espoused; joined
together as in matrimony.
They led the vine
To wed her elm; the *spouse* about him twins
Her marriageable arms. *Milton.*
SPOUSELESS. *adj.* [from *spouse*.] Wanting a husband or wife.
To tempt the *spouseless* queen with am'rous wiles,
Reform the nobles from the neigh'ring isles. *Pope.*
- SPOUT.** *n. f.* [from *spout*, Dutch.]
1. A pipe, or mouth of a pipe or vessel out of which any thing
is poured.
She gushing to begin some speech, her eyes
Became two *spouts*. *Shakepeare's Winter's Tale.*
In whales that breathe, lest the water should get un'o the
lungs, an ejection thereof is contrived by a *spout* or *spout* at the
head.
If you chance it to lack,
Be it clark or lack,
I'll make this mout
To deal it about,
Or this to run out,
As it were from a *spout*. *Ben. Johnson.*
As water did in storms, now pitch runs out,
As lead, when a fir'd church becomes one *spout*. *Dryden.*
In Gaza they couch velds of e. rich in their walls to gather
the wind from the top, and to pass it down in *spouts* into
rooms. *Bacon.*
Let the water be fed by some higher than the pool, and de-
livered into it by fair *spouts*, and then discharged by some
equality of bores that it may little. *Bacon.*

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- In this single cathedral the very *spouts* are loaded with orna-
ments.
From silver *spouts* the grateful liquors glide, *Aldison on tea.*
And China's earth receives the smoking tide. *Pope.*
2. Water falling in a body; a cataract, such as is seen in the
hot climates when clouds sometimes discharge all their water
at once.
Not the dreadful *spout*,
Which shipmen do the hurricane call,
Confring'd in mafs by the almighty fun,
Shall dizzy with more clamour Neptune's ear
In his descent, than shall my prompted sword
Falling on Diomed. *Shakepeare's Troilus and Cressida.*
The force of these motions pressing more in some places than
in others, there would fall not showers, but great *spouts* of
cascades of water. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
- TO SPOUT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pour with violence,
er in a collected body as from a spout.
We will bear home that luffy blood again,
Which here we came to *spout* against your town. *Shakep.*
I intend two fountains, the one that sprinkles or *spouts*
water, the other a rich receipt of water. *Bacon.*
She swims in blood, and blood does *spouting* throw
To heav'n, that heav'n mens cruelties might know. *Waller.*
Next on his belly floats the mighty whale;
He twists his back, and rears his threatening tail:
He *spouts* the tide. *Craze.*
- TO SPOUT.** *v. n.* To issue as from a spout.
They laid them down hard by the murmuring musick of
certain waters, which *spouted* out of the side of the hills. *Sidney.*
No hands could force it thence, so fixt it stood,
Till out it rush'd, expell'd by streams of *spouting* blood. *Dryd.*
It *spouts* up out of deep wells, and flies forth at the tops of
them, upon the face of the ground. *Waller's d.*
All the glittering hill
Is bright with *spouting* rills. *Tamson's Autumn.*
- TO SPRAIN.** *v. a.* [Corrupted from *spain*.] To stretch the li-
gaments of a joint without dislocation of the bone.
Should the big last extend the shoe too wide,
The sudden turn may stretch the swelling vein,
Thy cracking joint unhinge, or ancle *spain*. *Ger.*
- SPRAIN.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Extension of ligaments with-
out dislocation of the joint.
I was in pain, and thought it was with some *spain* at tennis.
Temple.
- SPRAINTS.** *n. f.* The dung of an otter. *Dia.*
- SPRANG.** The preterite of *spring*.
Mankind *sprang* from one common original; whence this
tradition would be universally diffused. *Tilney.*
- SPRAT.** *n. f.* [from *spat*, Dutch.] A small sea fish.
So oft in feasts with colly changes claid,
To crammed maws a *spat* new stomach brings. *Sidney.*
All-faints do lay for porke and fowle,
For *spats* and spratlings for their house. *Sp.*
Of round fish there are brit, *spat*, barn, smelts. *Craze.*
- TO SPRAWL.** *v. n.* [from *sprawl*, Danish; *spawle*, Dutch.]
1. To struggle as in the convulsions of death.
Hang the child, that he may see it *sprawl*;
A fight to vex the father's soul. *Shakepeare.*
Some lie *spawling* on the ground,
With many a gasp and bloody wound. *Hudibras.*
2. To tumble with agitation and contortion of the limbs.
The birds were not fledged; but upon *spawling* a d. fling-
gling to get clear of the flame, down they tumbled. *L. E. Sprang.*
Telamon hap'd to meet
A rising root that held his fasten'd feet;
So down he fell, whom *spawling* on the ground,
His brother from the wooden yves unbound. *Dryden.*
Hence, long before the child can crawl,
He learns to kick, and wince, and *sprawl*. *Frier.*
Did the stars do this feat once only, which have beginning
to human race? who were there then in the world, to ob-
serve the births of those first men, and calculate their natu-
rities, as they *spawled* out of ditches? *Bacon.*
He ran, he leapt into a flood,
There *spawled* a while, and scarce got out, *Sidney.*
All cover'd o'er with slime.
- SPRAY.** *n. f.* [Of the same race with *spirit* and *spout*.]
1. The extremity of a branch.
At sight whereof each bird that sits on *spray*,
And every beast that to his den was fled,
Came forth afresh out of their late dismay,
And to the light lift up their drooping head. *Hudibras's Tale.*
Thus droops this lofty pine, and hangs his *spray*;
Thus Eleanor's pride dies in her younger days. *Shakepeare.*
In hewing Rutland, when his leaves put forth,
Clifford set his murthering knife to the roots,
From whence that tender *spray* did sweetly spring. *Shakep.*
The wind that whistles through the *sprays*,
Maintains the comfort of the song;
And hidden birds with native lays,
The golden sleep prolong. *Dryden.*

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2. The foam of the sea, commonly written *spry*.
Winds raise some of the salt with the *spray*. *Arbuthnot.*
- TO SPREAD.** *v. a.* [from *spread*, Saxon; *spredjen*, Dutch.]
1. To extend; to expand; to make to cover or fill a larger space
than before.
He bought a field where he had *spread* his tent. *Gen. xxxiii.*
Rizpah *spread* sackcloth for her upon the rock. *2 Sam. xxi.*
Make the trees more tall, more *spread*, and more hasty than
they use to be. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Silver *spread* into plates is brought from Tarshish. *Jer. x.*
2. To cover by extension.
Her cheeks their freshness lose and wonted grace,
And an unusual paleness *spread* her face. *Granville.*
3. To cover over.
The workman melteth a graven image, and the goldsmith
spreadeth it over with gold. *Ija. xl. 19.*
4. To stretch; to extend.
1. *Spread* o'er the silver waves thy golden hair. *Shakepeare.*
He arose from kneeling, with his hands *spread* up to heaven,
and he blessed the congregation. *1 Kings viii. 54.*
The stately trees fast *spread* their branches. *Milton.*
Deep in a rich alcove the prince was laid,
Fast by his side Piffistratus lay *spread*,
In age his equal, on a splendid bed. *Pope.*
5. To publish; to divulge; to disseminate.
They, when departed, *spread* abroad his fame in all that
country. *Matth. ix. 31.*
6. To emit as effluvia or emanations; to diffuse.
Their course thro' thickest conceptions held,
They *spread* their bane. *Milton.*
- TO SPREAD.** *v. n.* To extend or expand itself.
Can any understand the *spreadings* of the clouds, or the
noise of his tabernacle? *Job xxxvi. 29.*
The princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the great-
ness of Spain, upon a general apprehension only of their *spread-
ing* and ambitious designs. *Bacon.*
Plants, if they *spread* much, are seldom tall.
Great Pan, who wont to chase the fair,
And lov'd the *spread* ling oak, was there. *Aldison's Cato.*
The valley opened at the farther end *spreading* forth into
an immense ocean. *Aldison.*
- SPREAD.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Extent; compass.
I have got a fine *spread* of improveable lands, and am al-
ready ploughing up some, fencing others. *Aldison.*
2. Expansion of parts.
No flower hath that *spread* of the woodbind. *Bacon.*
- SPREADER.** *n. f.* [from *spread*.]
1. One that spreads.
By conforming ourselves we should be *spreaders* of a worse
infection than any we are likely to draw from Papists by our
conformity with them in ceremonies. *Hooker.*
2. Publisher; divulger; disseminator.
If it be a mistake, I desire I may not be accused for a *spread-
er* of false news. *Swift.*
- SPRINK.** *part.* [from *spren*, to sprinkle, *sprenjan*, *sprenjan*,
Saxon; *sprenjen*, Dutch.] Sprinkled. Obsolete.
- SPRING.** *n. f.* [from *spring*, Welsh, so *Davies*; but it is probably
of the same race with *spring*.] A small branch; a spray.
The substance is true ivy, after it is taken down, the friends
of the family are desirous to have some *spring* to keep. *Bacon.*
Our chilling climate hardly bears
A *spring* of bays in fifty years;
While ev'ry fool his claim alleges,
As if it grew in common hedges. *Swift.*
- SPRING CHRYSTAL.** *n. f.*
In perpendicular r. afflures, chrystal is found in form of an
hexangular column, adhering at one end to the stone, and
near the other lessening gradually, till it terminates in a point:
this is called by lapidaries *spring* or rock chrystal. *Waller.*
- SPRINGY.** *adj.* [from *spring*.] Full of small branches.
- SPRIG.** *n. f.* [Contraction of *spirit*, *spiritus*, Latin: it was
anciently written *spree* or *spyte*; and *spirit*, as now written,
was long considered in verse as a monosyllable: this word
should therefore be spelled *spite*, and its derivatives *spiteful*,
spiteful; but custom has determined otherwise.]
1. Spirit; shade; soul; incorporeal agent.
She doth display
The gate with pearls and rubies richly dight,
Through which her words so wife do make their way,
To bear the message of her *spring* to light. *Spenser.*
Forth he called out of deep darkness dread,
Legions of *spring*, the which like little flies,
Flut'ring about his ever damned head,
Await whereto their service he applies. *Fairy Queen.*
While with heav'nly charity she spoke,
A streaming blaze the silent shadows broke;
The birds obscene to forests wing'd their flight,
And gaping graves received the guilty *spring*. *Dryden.*
Of these am I who thy protection claim,
A watchful *spring*. *Pope.*

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2. Walking spirit; apparition.
The ideas of goblins and *spirits* have no more to do with
darkness than light; yet let but a foolish maid inculcate these
often on the mind of a child, possibly he shall never be able to
separate them again. *Locke.*
3. Power which gives cheerfulness or courage.
O chastity, the chief of heav'nly lights,
Which mak'st us most immortal shape to wear,
Hold thou my heart, establish thou my *spirits*:
To only thee my constant course I bear,
Till spoules soul unto thy bosom fly,
Such life to lead, such death I vow to die. *Sidney.*
4. An arrow.
We had in use for sea fight short arrows called *spirits*,
without any other heads save wood sharpened; which were
discharged out of muskets, and would pierce through the sides
of ships where a bullet would not. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- TO SPRIGHT.** *v. a.* To haunt as a spirit. A ludicrous use.
I am *spirited* with a fool. *Shakepeare's Cymbeline.*
- SPRIGHTEFUL.** *adj.* [from *spring* and *full*.] Lively; brisk; gay;
vigorous.
The spirit of the time shall teach me speed.—
Spoke like a *spirited* noble gentleman. *Shakepeare.*
Happy my eyes when they behold thy face:
My heavy heart will leave its doleful beating,
At sight of thee, and bound with *spirited* joys. *Orway.*
- SPRIGHTEFULLY.** *adv.* [from *spirited*.] Briskly; vigorously.
Norfolk, *spiritedly* and bold,
Stays but the summons of the appellant's trumpet. *Shakep.*
- SPRIGHTLINESS.** *n. f.* [from *springhtly*.] Liveliness; briskness;
vigour; gaiety; vivacity.
The soul is clogged when she acts in conjunction with a
companion so heavy; but in dreams, observe with what a
springhtiness and alacrity does she exert herself. *Aldison.*
- SPRIGHTLY.** *adj.* [from *springhtly*.] Gay; brisk; lively; vigo-
rous; airy; vivacious.
Produce the wine that makes us bold,
And *springhtly* wit and love inspires. *Dryden.*
When now the *springhtly* trumpet, from afar,
Had giv'n the signal of approaching war. *Dryden.*
Each morn they wak'd me with a *springhtly* lay:
Of opening heav'n they sung, and gladtime day. *Prior.*
The *springhtly* Sylvia trips along the green;
She runs, but hopes she does not run unseen. *Pope.*
- TO SPRING.** *v. n.* Preterite *spring* or *sprang*, anciently *spring*.
[*springan*, Sax. *springen*, Dutch.]
1. To arise out of the ground and grow by vegetative power.
All blest seeds,
All you unpubl'ish'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears; be aidant and remediate
In the good man's distress. *Shakepeare.*
To his musick, plants and flowers
Ever *spring*, as sun and showers
There had made a lasting spring. *Shakepeare's Henry VIII.*
To satisfy the desolate ground, and cause the bud of the
tender herb to *spring* forth. *Job xxxviii. 27.*
Other fell on good ground, and did yield fruit that *spring*
up and encreased. *Matth. iv. 8.*
Tell me, in what happy fields
The thistle *spring*s, to which the lily yields? *Pope.*
2. To begin to grow.
That the nipples should be made with such perforations as
to admit passage to the milk, when drawn, otherwise to retain
it; and the teeth of the young not *spring*, are effects of pro-
vidence. *Ray.*
3. To proceed as from seed.
Ye shall eat this year such things as grow of themselves;
and in the second year that which *springeth* of the same. *2 Kings.*
Much more good of tin shall *spring*. *Milton.*
4. To come into existence; to issue forth.
Had'st thou sway'd as kings should do,
Giving no ground unto the house of York,
They never then had *spring* like summer flies. *Shakepeare.*
Ev'n thought meets thought, ere from the lips it part,
And each warm with *spring*s mutual from the heart. *Pope.*
5. To arise; to appear.
When the day began to *spring*, they let her go. *Judas.*
To them which sat in the region and shadow of death, light
is *spring* up. *Matth. iv. 16.*
6. To issue with effect or force.
Swift fly the years, and rise th' expected morn;
Oh *spring* to light: auspicious babe be born. *Pope.*
7. To proceed as from ancellors.
How youngly he began to serve his country,
How long continued; and what stock he *spring*s of;
The noble house of Marchus. *Shakepeare's Coriolanus.*
Our Lord *spring* out of Judea. *Heb. vii. 14.*
All these
Shall, like the brethren *spring* of dragon's teeth,
Ruin each other, and he fall amongst 'em. *Ten. Job's ex.*
Heroes of old, by rapine, and by spoil,
In search of fame did all the world embroil;
Thus